

TIPPERARY.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, THURLES.

THIS church is mostly in ruins, except the tower, and much of this is fallen down. It was built in the fifteenth century by the O'Meaghers, who placed Franciscans in it. Manus O'Fihily, the last Abbot, would not surrender this church at the suppression of monasteries, but was brought a prisoner to Dublin, where he suffered a long confinement.

THURLES is a town of considerable inland trade, and has been for many years the constant residence of the Roman Catholic Primate of Munster, who preserve some relics of St. Cormac, Archbishop of Cashell, viz. his mitre, his crozier, and some of his vestments.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

HORE ABBEY.

THIS was originally possessed by Benedictines; but David M'Carvil, Archbishop of Cashel, having dreamed in the year 1269, that the Monks made an attempt to decapitate him, he violently expelled them, and put Cistercians in their stead, whom he brought from Mellifont, in the county of Louth. The abbey is situated near the rock of Cashel. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth demised this abbey and

LIMERICK.

and its appurtenances to Sir Henry Radcliff, with a certain portion of ale, called the Mary-gallon, out of every brewing in Cashel. In sixteen years after, a lease of the abbey was given to James Butler, and another grant was afterwards made to Thomas Sinclair.

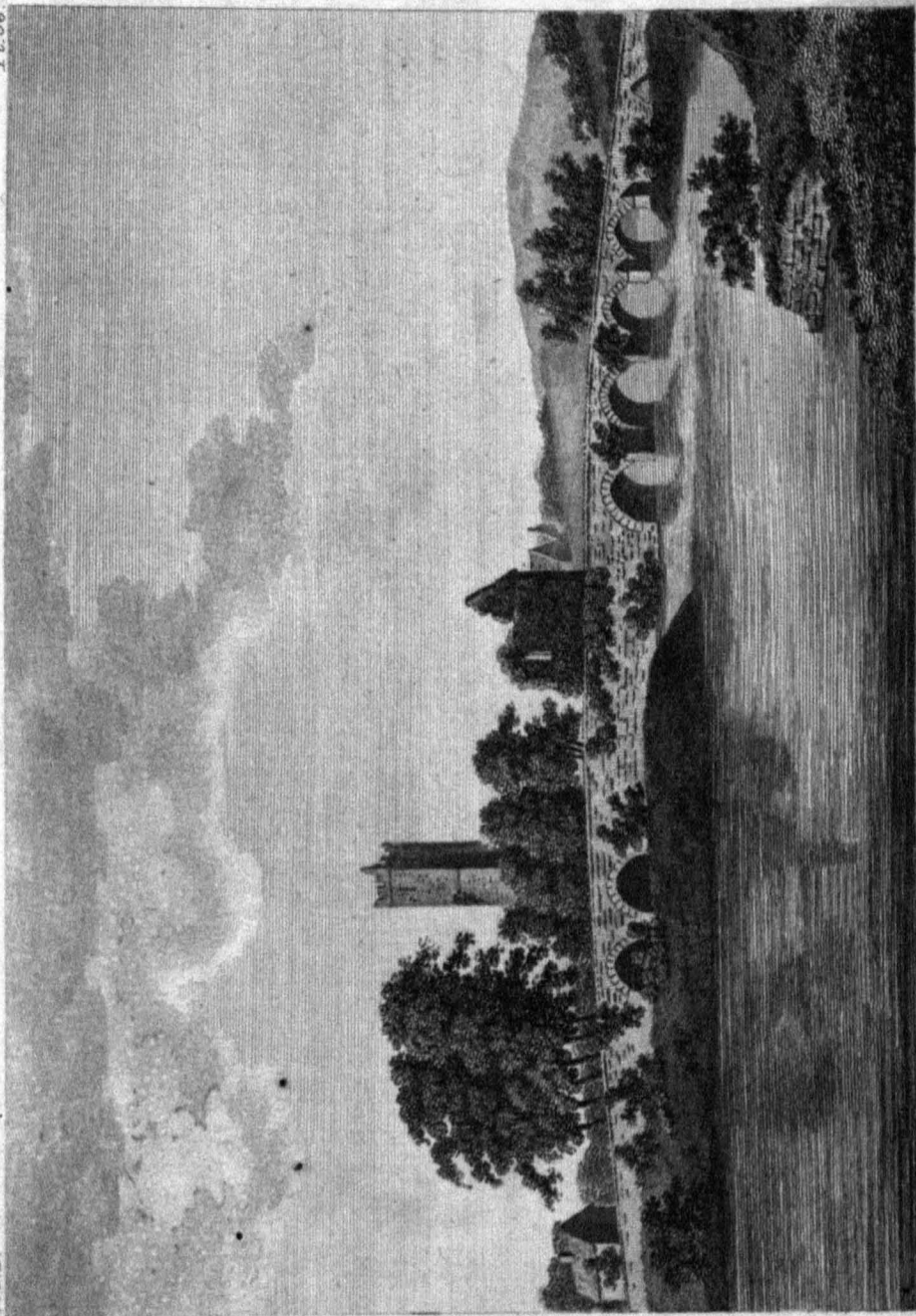
THE ruins are very noble. The steeple is large, and twenty feet square within, supported by ogives from each angle, some meeting in an octagon in the center, and others at the key stones of the vaults: the structure is supported by two fine arches about thirty feet high. The choir, on the east side of the steeple, is twenty-nine feet long and twenty broad inside. The nave is sixty feet in length, twenty three in breadth, and on each side was an arcade of three Gothic arches, with lateral aisles. There is a small, low, arched room, which was a confessional, as there are niches in the wall with holes for the penitents, and many other buildings, whose uses are not now known.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

LIMERICK.

ADAIR ABBEY.

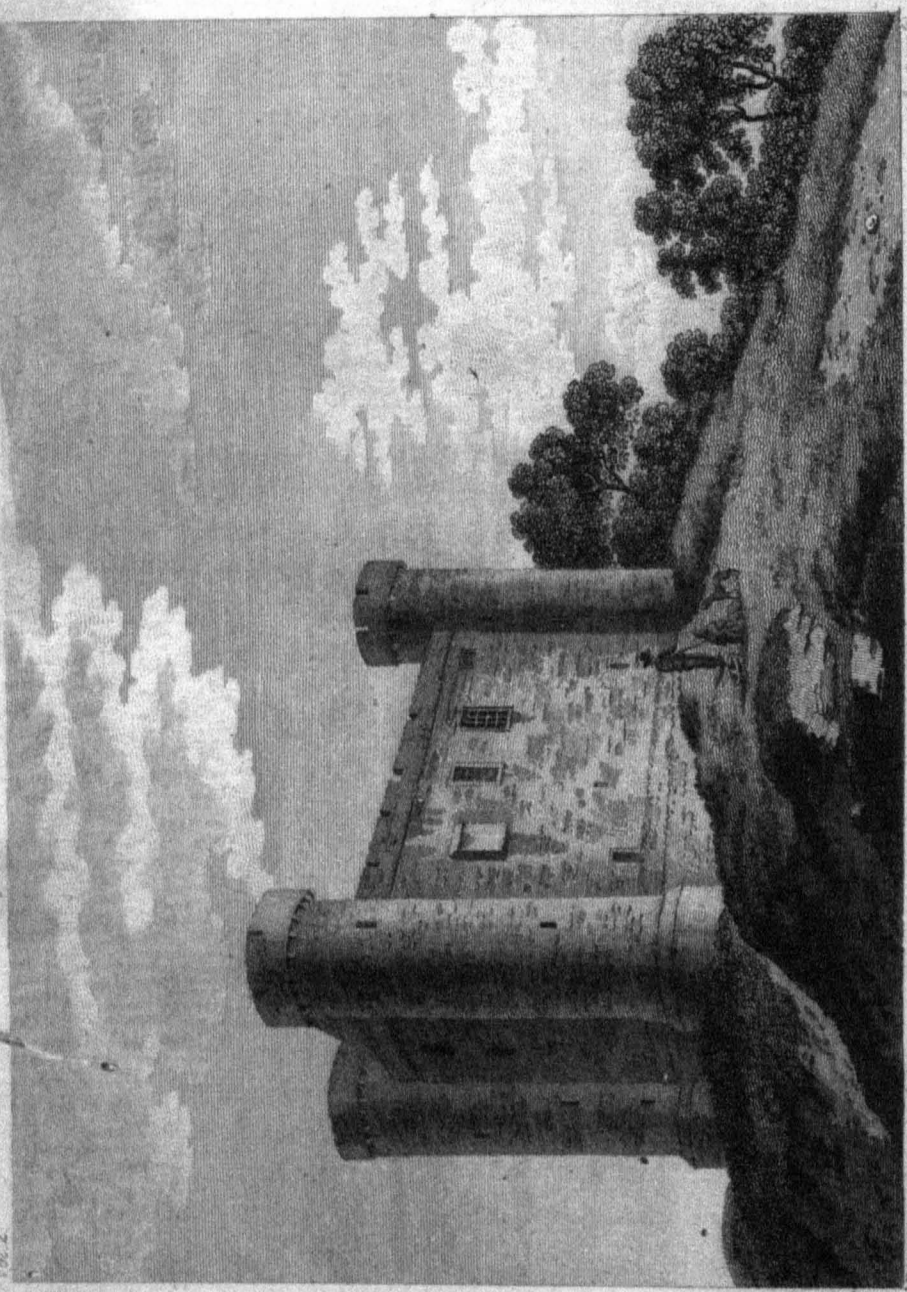
ADAIR was an ancient town, and has a good bridge over the river Mage, which is navigable for large boats. It now contains but a few wretched cabins. It had a strong castle erected early in the 14th century by the Fitz Gerald, and was afterwards possessed by the Earls of Desmond. In 1581, Colonel Zouch placed a gar-
rison



ABBAY at ADAIRE. Co Limerick

Pl. 65

Vol. 2



J. Harrison

DUNMOW CASTLE, Co. Meath.

Pub June 4: 1792 by J. Flaxman

rison in it, which was soon after taken, and every one put to the sword by Lord Lixnaw.

THERE were three monastic houses in the town, belonging to the Trinitarians, Augustinians, and Gray Friars. The second was founded in 1315, by John, Earl of Kildare, who endowed it with ample possessions. A great part of it still remains in good preservation. The steeple rests on an arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the center; the choir is spacious, and has stalls; the nave is suitable thereto, with a lateral aisle on the south side: to the north of the steeple are beautiful cloysters with Gothic windows; within which, on three sides of the square, are corridors, and on most of those windows are escutcheons, with the English and Saltire crosses ranged alternately. The workmanship is simply elegant, the principal parts being of hammered limestone, which, while it appears fresh, has yet a venerable appearance. Adjoining the cloysters are the remains of other buildings, which seem to have been offices to the abbey.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

MEATH.

DUNMOW CASTLE.

THE name of this castle being Anglo Saxon, points out who were its founders. Dun Mawan means the fruitful hill, which affords rich crops to the reapers. In Essex is Dunmow hill, called in Domesday book Dunmaw.

MEATH, soon after the arrival of the English, was granted to

De

De Lacy, who, to secure his possessions, erected a great number of castles throughout his principality, and among others this of Dunmow. During the civil wars of Ireland, it frequently changed masters. In 1641, after the defeat of the English forces near Julian's Town by the Irish, a detachment of the latter was sent to take Dunmow, and the neighbouring castles; Captain Power, who commanded there with thirty men, bravely resisted their assault, nor did he submit, until the rebels produced a forged order from Parsons and Borlase, the Lords Justices, requiring him and the other commanders to surrender, and join them at Dublin with their garrisons.

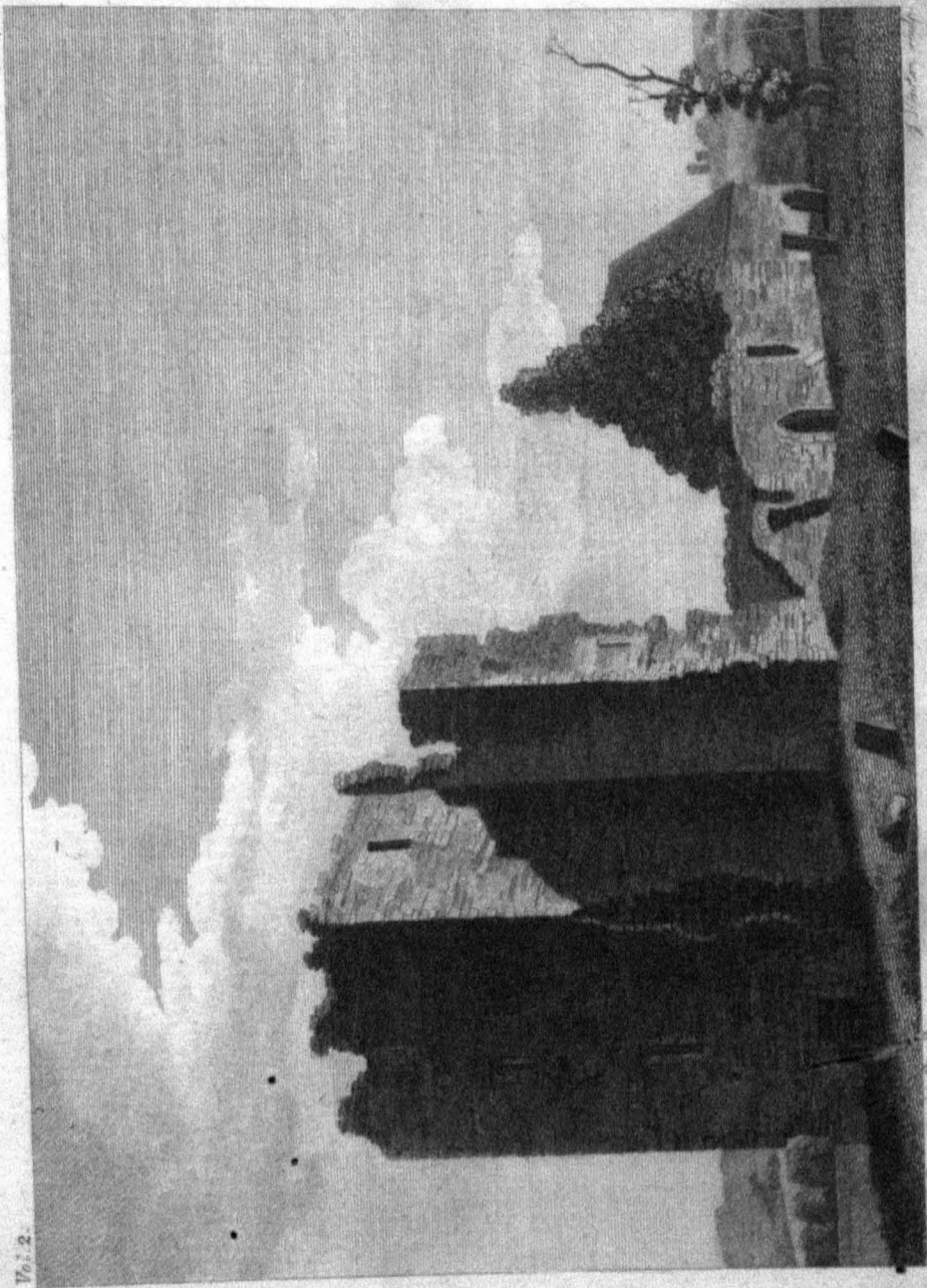
DUNMOW was in a great measure new built while James II. was in Ireland, and made a castellated house. At present it is very strong, with round towers or bastions for flankers.

THIS View was taken from an original in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

TARAH CHURCH.

HOLLINSHED's account of Tarah is thus: "There is in Meath a hill, called the hill of Tarah, wherein is a plain twelve score long, which was named the Kempe, as a place that was accounted the high palace of the Monarch. The Irish historians hammer many fables in this forge of Fin M'Coile and his champions, as the French historians doth of King Arthur and the knights of the round table. But doubtless the place seemeth to bear the shew of an antient and famous monument."

FROM this extract we learn the opinion of a candid and sensible writer



N.W. VIEW OF TARAH CHURCH, Co. MEATH.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson April 21. 1835

writer of the fictions and tales of bards, who, in their silly rhapsodies, celebrated this place for its triennial parliaments; for its teaghmor, or great house, where they assembled; for its sumptuous palaces and spacious buildings, the residence of the Kings of Ireland. The ingenious Doctor Campbell, in his Philosophical Survey of Ireland, justly ridicules these wild figments, and "declares, "that he more than once examined the hill of Tarah, and was "convinced there never was a castle of lime and stone on it. "There were indeed five or six circular entrenchments, like Danish "forts, in which the Irish monarchs might have pitched their "tents."

THE church of Tarah is a vicarage in the diocese of Meath, and barony of Skrine, and no otherwise deserving notice but as connected with Tarah hill.

THIS View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL AND CASTLE, DROGHEDA.

THESE structures in the plate are only called St. Mary's, Drogheda, yet exhibit the view of the castle, which stands near the church, in the church-yard, as does also the chapel annexed to it, and probably formerly belonged to it, or was formed out of part of its ruins. The castle has little remaining but some mouldering walls; but the chapel is entire.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cockings, anno 1791.

LOUTH.

CASTLE OF CASTLETOWN.

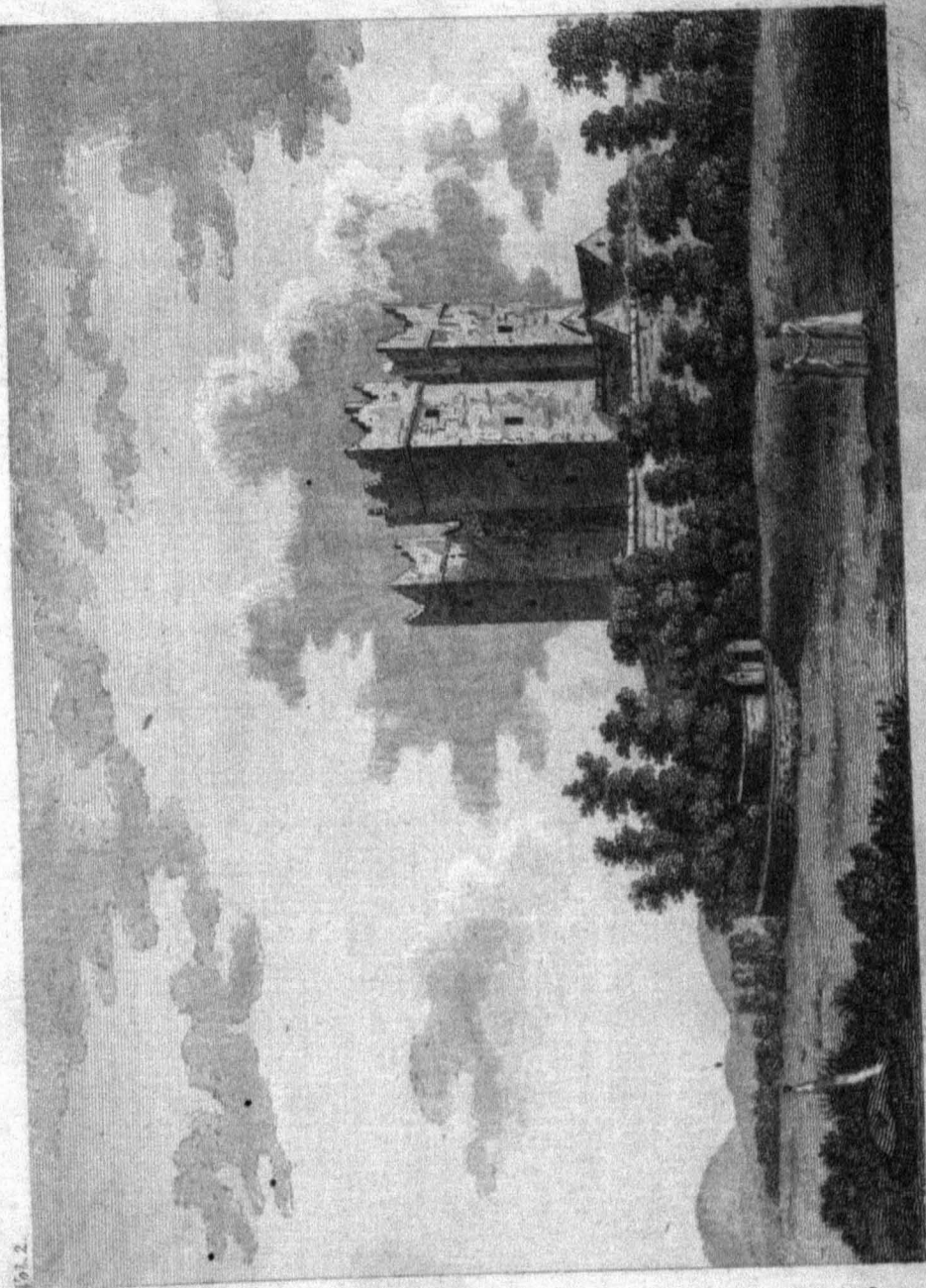
THIS is a handsome old castle, which belonged to the late Lord Bellew, in tolerably good repair, having several rooms in it very habitable, at present tenanted by Thomas Tipping, Esq. who lives in an adjoining modern house, making use of the castle only as a kitchen and servants' hall. It is situated on the northern side of a hill, about a mile westward from Dundalk; and is seen for several miles along the great north road, commanding an extensive prospect of Sliengullion and the mountains of Carlingford.

THE fine old Danish station and mount, which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this castle, crowns the same hill; and a little below stands the ruins of an old church or chapel, now covered with ivy, and only made use of as a burial place by the Roman Catholics.

THE castle was formerly defended by a strong wall and works of circumvallation; and not far from it, on the plain below, there was formerly a very considerable fort or camp, little inferior to that above it, being more advantageously situated near the river, which runs close by one side of it.

THE town, from whence this castle takes its name, was sacked and destroyed by Edward Bruce, brother to the King of Scotland, A.D. 1318.

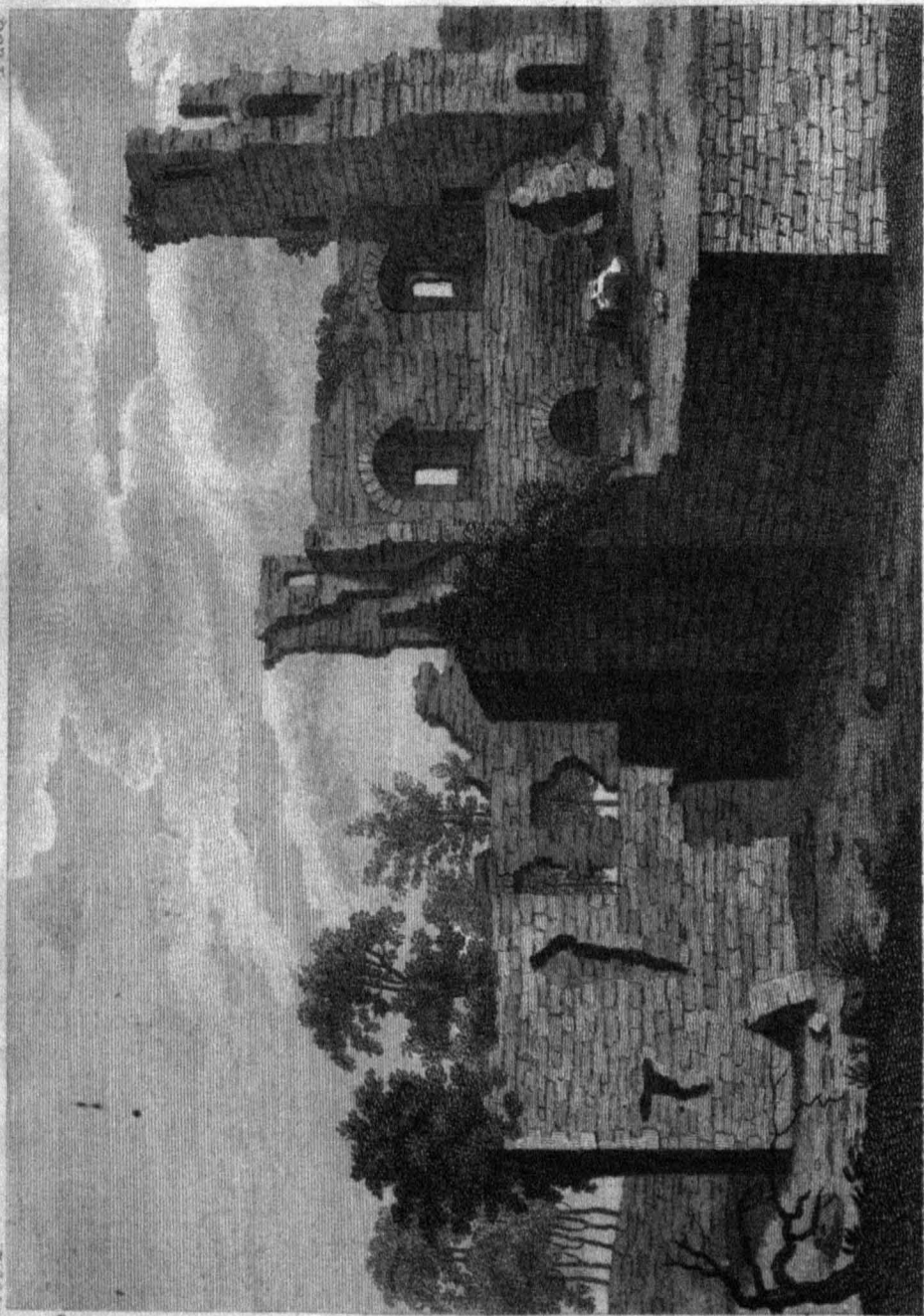
THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, anno 1790.



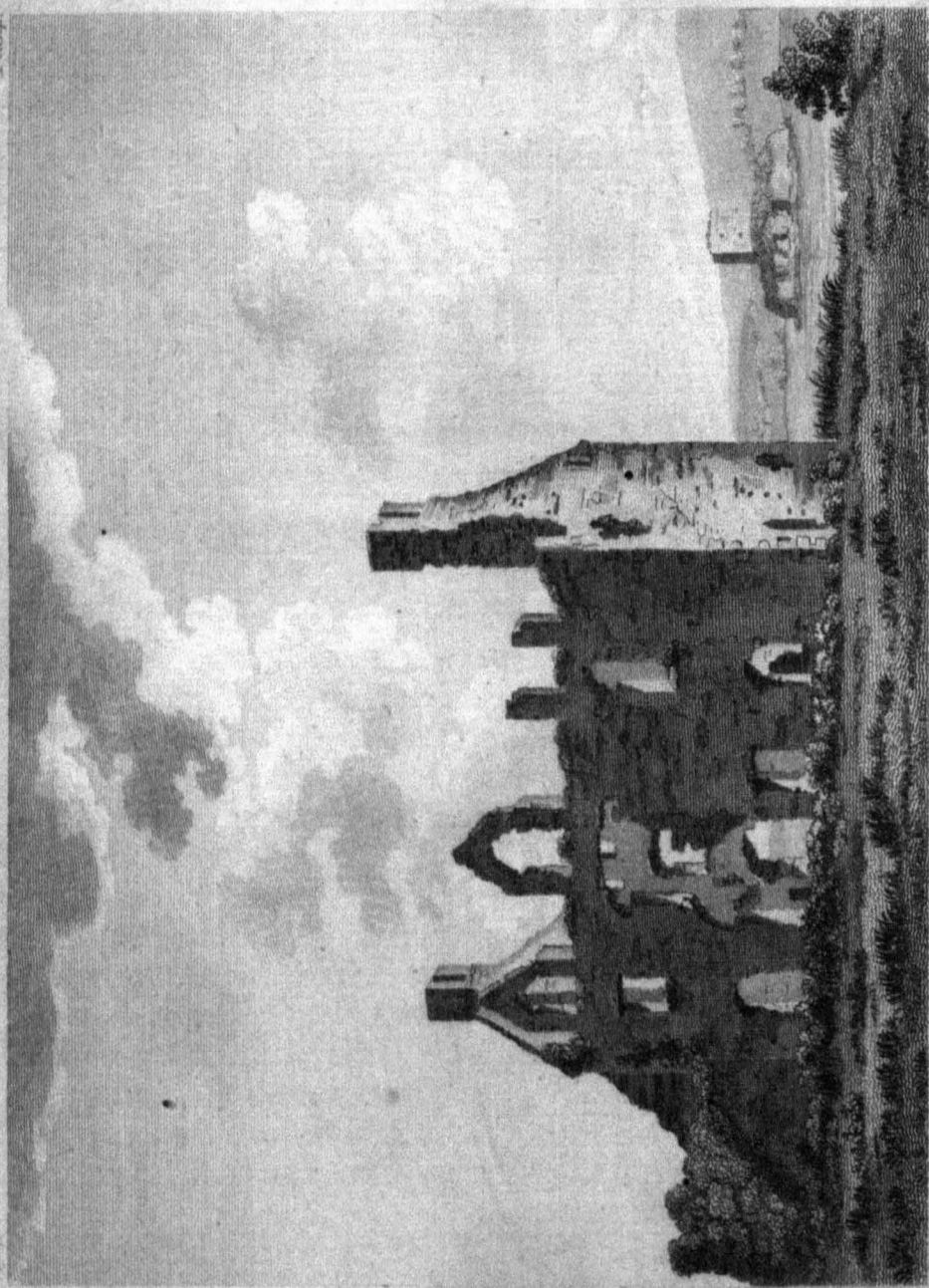
CASTLE OF CASTLETOWN. Co. Louth.

James G. B.

James G. B. 1845



ST. JOHN'S CASTLE, CO. ROSCOMMON.



Engraved by J. Hopper

CASTLE JOHN, Co. LEITRIM.

Pl. 34.

ranny. In the time of the usurpation, the forces of the parliament penetrated every part of the kingdom—every where subdued the chiefs, and demolished their fortresses. As they were generally ill provided, they could make but a weak resistance; the name of Cromwell was sufficient to appal the stoutest of them.

CASTLE JOHN was demolished at this time: its ruins declare its former strength and extent: it was capable of containing a large garrison, and was well situated for defence.

THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, anno 1791.

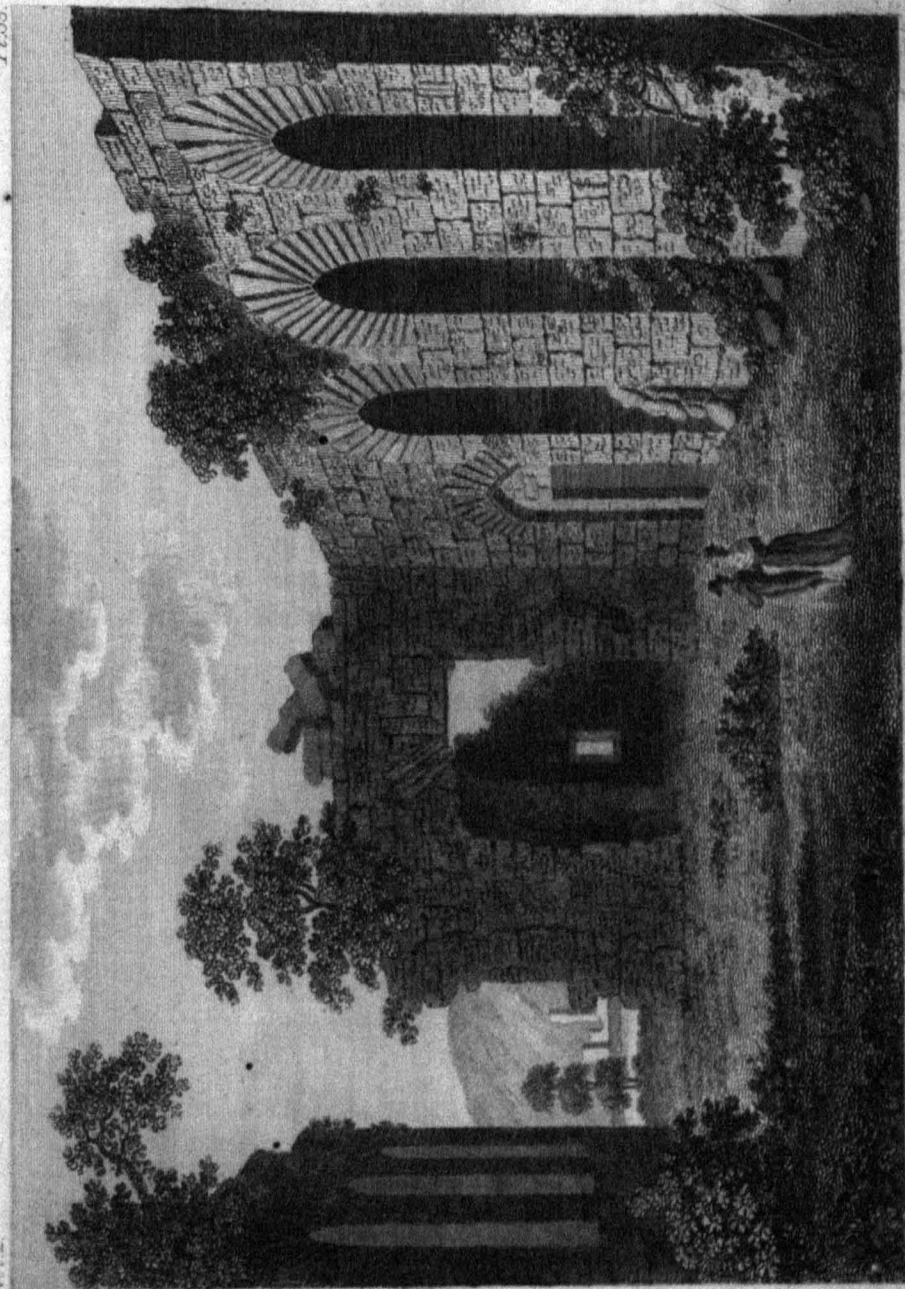
O'RORK'S HALL.

DROMAHAIRE castle has before been mentioned; it was on a hill close to the village. Somewhat lower down the hill was O'Rork's hall, or castle, with the stones of part of which the new castle of Dromahaire was constructed, by Sir William Villiers, about 1630.

O'RORK's hall was a much older building; for, in 1588, the Earl of Clanricard, and Sir Richard Bingham, surprised the Irish at Dromahaire, that is, at O'Rork's castle, and slew many of them.

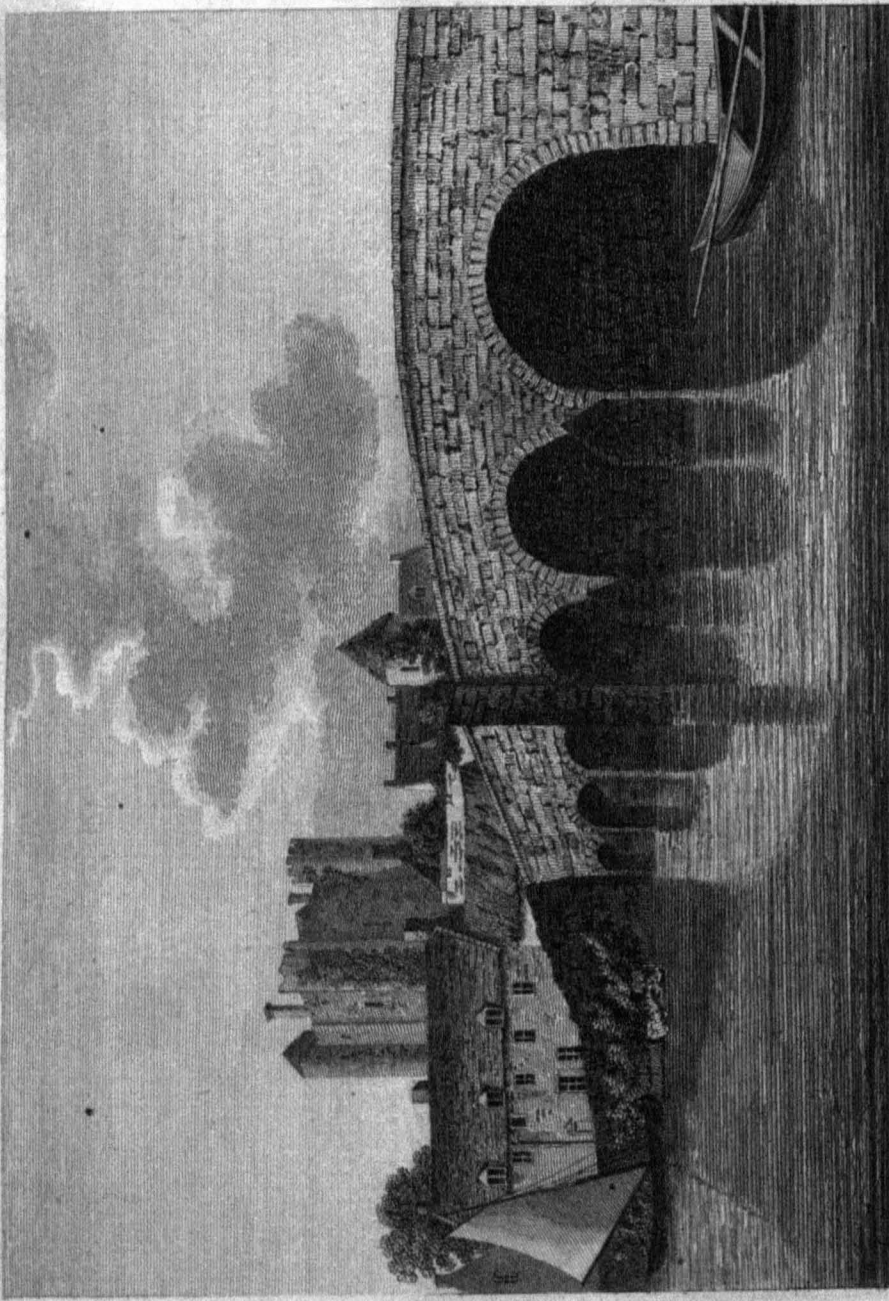
FROM the circumstance above related, much of the original fortress was carried away; but from what remains, it appears to have originally been an oblong building. There is a room, at the upper end of which are loopholes for windows; this rendered it very dark. This has been called the cellar. The whole is at present in such a state of ruin, that nothing but conjectures can be formed respecting the different parts of the edifice.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Begari, in the collection of the Rt. Hon. William Conyngham.



O'ROURKE'S HALL. Col. etrim.

Engr. Jan. 15, 1793, by J. Hooper



Engraving by J. M. Cooper W. 1812. 1812. 1812.

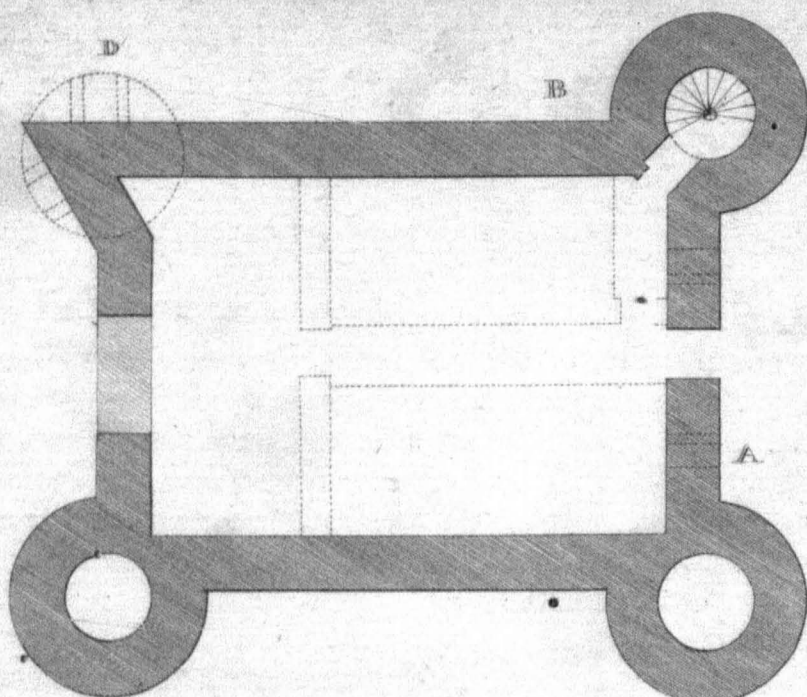
Engraving by J. M. Cooper W. 1812. 1812. 1812.

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE AND BRIDGE, CO. WEXFORD.

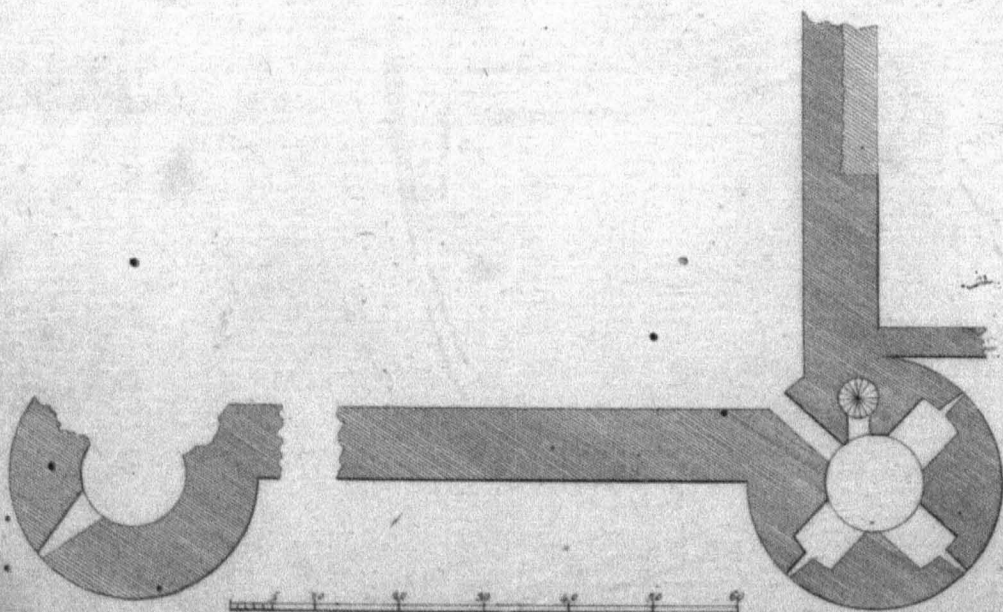
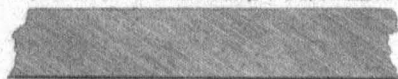


LEIGHLIN BRIDGE. S.W. ASPECT. Co. Carlow.

PLAN of the CASTLE of ENNISCORTHY. CoWexford



PLAN of the CASTLE of FERN'S. CoWexford.



WEXFORD.

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE.

THIS plate exhibits a picturesque view of the bridge and castle of Enniscorthy, and of the river Slany, that runs through the former. This river takes its rise in the county of Wicklow, and after a long course, during which it receives many auxiliary streams, runs down to Wexford.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CARLOW.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.

A VERY pleasing and picturesque view is formed by the river Barrow, the bridge and the Black castle standing on the eastern side of the river. The bridge was constructed by a very patriotic canon of Kildare, Maurice Jakis, in 1320. The Barrow running through some of the most fertile and cultivated counties in Ireland, supplies some of the most delightful views any where to be seen: those on the banks of the Shannon may excel them in wildness and grandeur, but the softer features of the other will never want admirers.

THIS View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

GALWAY.

BALLINSNAVE CASTLE.

THE De Burgos, who formerly possessed all Connaught, like the other English settlers, castellated their land, to protect it from the natives. Ballinsnave was built by one of this family; it was a strong embattled castle.

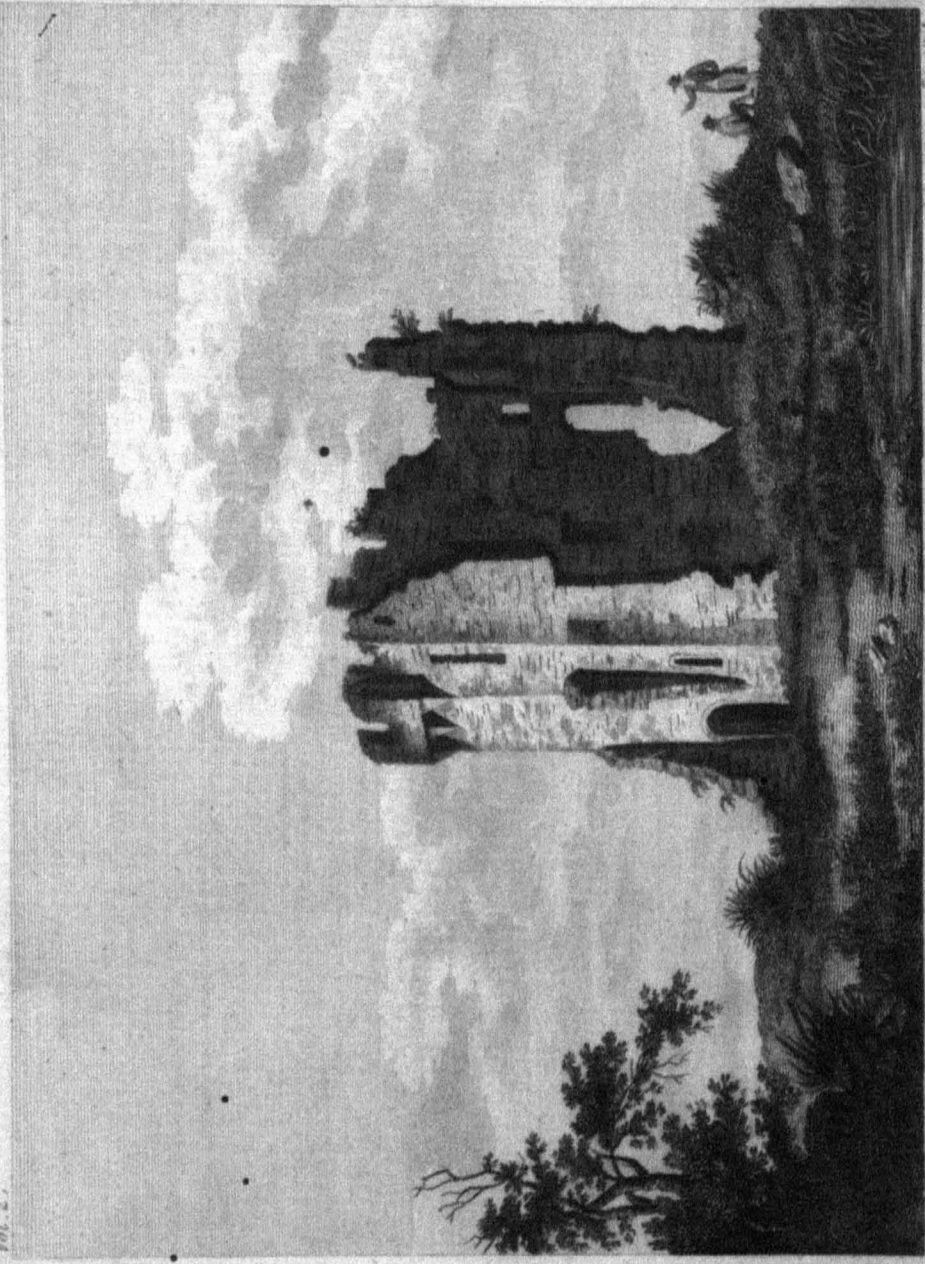
IN 1651, Sir Charles Coote besieged Galway, in which he was assisted by Lieutenant General Ludlow: the inhabitants at first boldly demanded a passport for their commissioners to treat of peace; but this was refused, and the town was threatened to be stormed; their spirits sunk, and they surrendered. This was an unexpected event, as the town was strong, and all the castles in the country well garrisoned and prepared for defence. On the fall of Galway, Ballinsnave submitted, and was dismantled, as were the other fortresses.

I HAVE frequently mentioned the demolition of our castles by the forces of the parliament during Cromwell's protectorate. The inquisitive and curious reader is referred to a pamphlet published in London, August, 1650, wherein he will find the names of several hundreds of Irish fortresses destroyed in the short space of one year, from the 1st of August, 1649, to the 26th of July, 1650. It is by the way of chronicle—was published by order of parliament, and signed Henry Scobel.

DOWN.

PL. II.

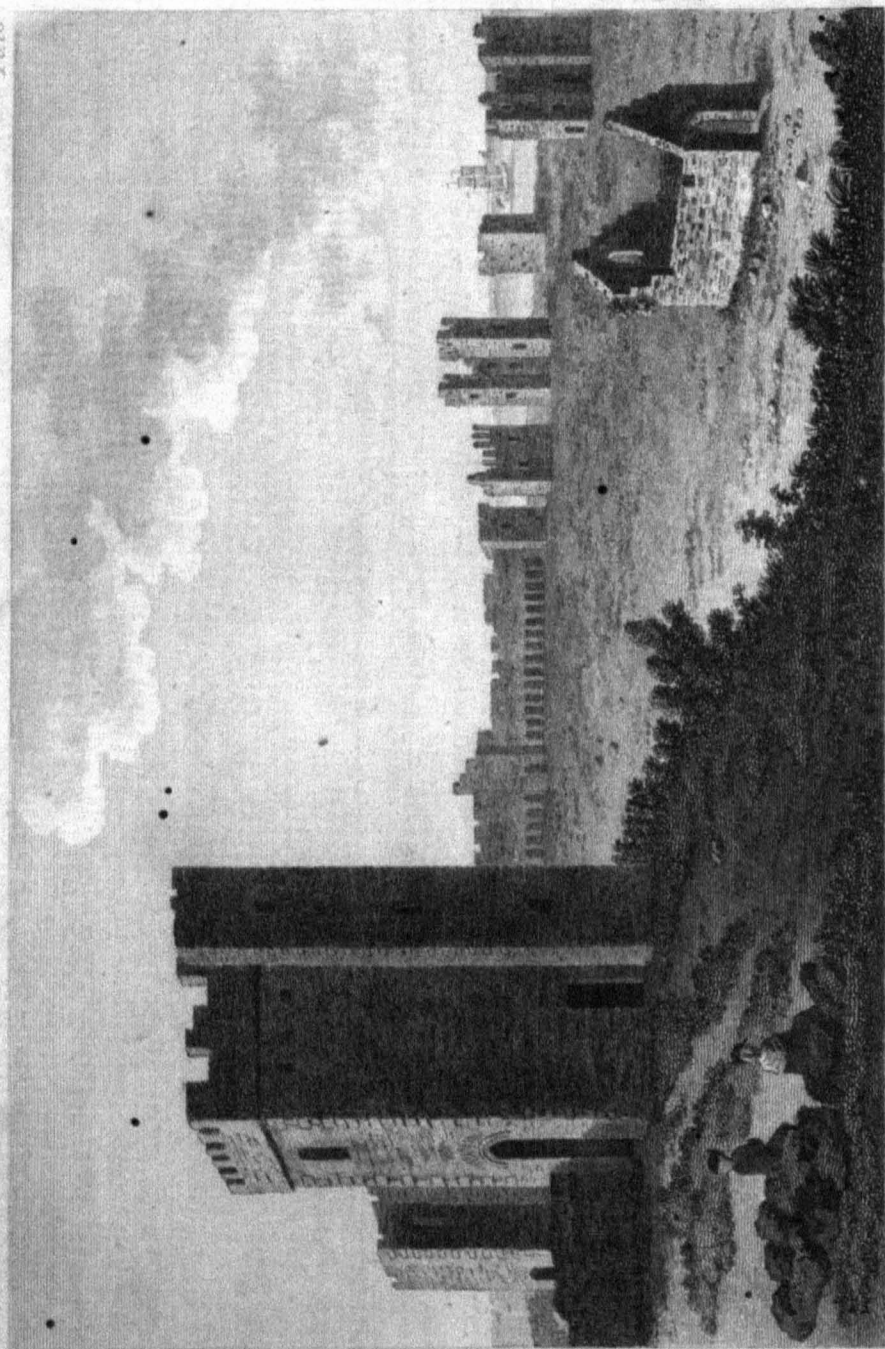
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Basin II.

Basin II.

BALLINSNAVE CASTLE, COGINWAY



NEWARK CASTLE. COLDON.

*Some of the arches are on a large scale. Square and Gothic alternately.
the arches are distinguished by dotted lines.*



Plan of Newark Castle Co. of Down.



Pub. Map 6.783 by M. Hooper.

Oven Caple.

DOWN.

NEWARK CASTLE.

FROM this castle, which is extremely well built, and in good preservation, is an uncommonly romantic and picturesque view. A chain of forts defended it on the sea side from the predatory expeditions of the Redhanks, or Scottish islanders. These, in the reigns of Elizabeth, and the first James, were called to the aid of contending Irish Septs, who gave them lands, and settled colonies of them in different parts of the county of Down.

THIS castle was erected about 1570, by Shane O'Neal, whose family had large possessions, and were petty princes of a large district. It was after many defeats by the English colonists that they were subdued. In these contests our castle was alternately in the hands of opposite parties. About 1578, it was taken by Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshal of Ireland, after a stout resistance, who placed in it a strong garrison. In the Irish rebellion, 1641, it was seized by the insurgents, and crowded with the miserable protestants of the country; who, after being robbed of their property, were confined in such fortresses, from whence few escaped the horrors of famine and death.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Begari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

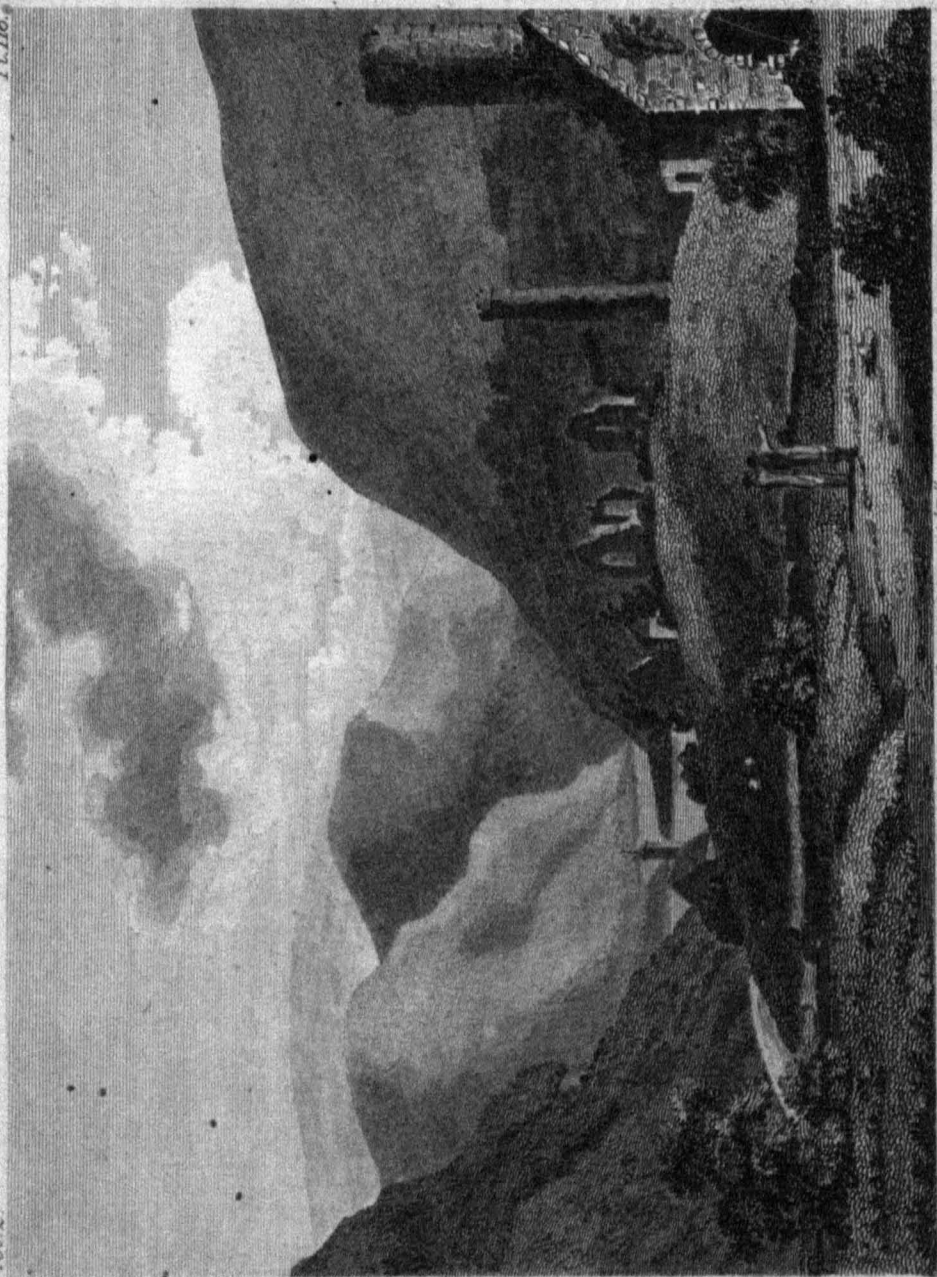
WICK-

WICKLOW.

SEVEN CHURCHES.

THE valley of Glendaloch, in which the Seven Churches are situated, is in the barony of Ballynacor, twenty-two miles south of Dublin, and eleven north-west of Wicklow. It contains a greater treasure of genuine ecclesiastical antiquities than is to be found in any other part of Ireland; too numerous to detail in this place, but they have been minutely described in the antiquities of Ireland by the writer of these pages. The Seven Churches are, the Abbey, the Cathedral, St. Kevin's Kitchen, Teampall na Skellig, Our Lady's Church, Trinity Church, and the Ivy Church. The number seven was mystical and sacred, and early consecrated to religion; it began with the creation of the world, and all the Jewish rites were accommodated to it: it is also found among the Bramins and Egyptians. The Greek fathers extol its power and efficacy, and the Latin, as usual, apply it to superstitious purposes. The following extract from Archbishop Peckham's Constitutions, made at Lambeth, A. D. 1281, will evince the sentiments entertained of it in these islands: "The Most High has created a medicine for the body of man, reposit in seven vessels, that is the seven sacraments of the church. There are seven articles of faith belonging to the mystery of the Trinity. Seven articles belonging to Christ's humanity. There are seven commandments respecting man; seven capital sins, and seven principal virtues." The Irish entertained a similar veneration for this number, witness the seven churches at Glendaloch, Clonmacnois, Inniscathy, Inch Deven, Inniskealtra, and the seven altars at Clonsfert and Holy Cross.

ON



Pub. May 20, 1853. By M. H. G. & Co. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

SEVEN CHURCHES CO. WICKLOW.

ON entering the valley from the east, the Ivy church first meets the eye; the belfry is circular, and is the first attempt towards uniting the round tower with the body of the church. South east from this is the priory of St. Saviour, and near it a stone-roofed chapel, the cemetery of St. Kevin, being a small room, occupied by his tomb, which also served his votaries as an altar. The sculptures on its western portal are remarkably curious and interesting, and unïques in this kingdom. St. Kevin's kitchen is a stone-roofed oratory, the ridge of the roof thirty feet high; and at the west-end is a round tower forty-five feet high, approximating, but not completely joined to the church. Trinity church has also part of a round tower; and the insulated round tower near the cathedral is one hundred and ten feet in height, at the bottom fifty-two round, and the walls four feet thick. Teampall na Skellig, or the church of the rock, is in the recess of the southern mountain; St. Kevin's bed is above it, excavated from the living rock, and hanging over a lake. To this place the pilgrims resort; and nothing can be conceived more frightful and dangerous, the least slip precipitating the adventurer into the lough below.

THE number of churches and their ornaments, and picturesque scenery of the glen, amply repaid the writer the many hours he employed in viewing and describing these venerable remains.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Dr. Wynne.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CASTLE OF DUNAMASE.

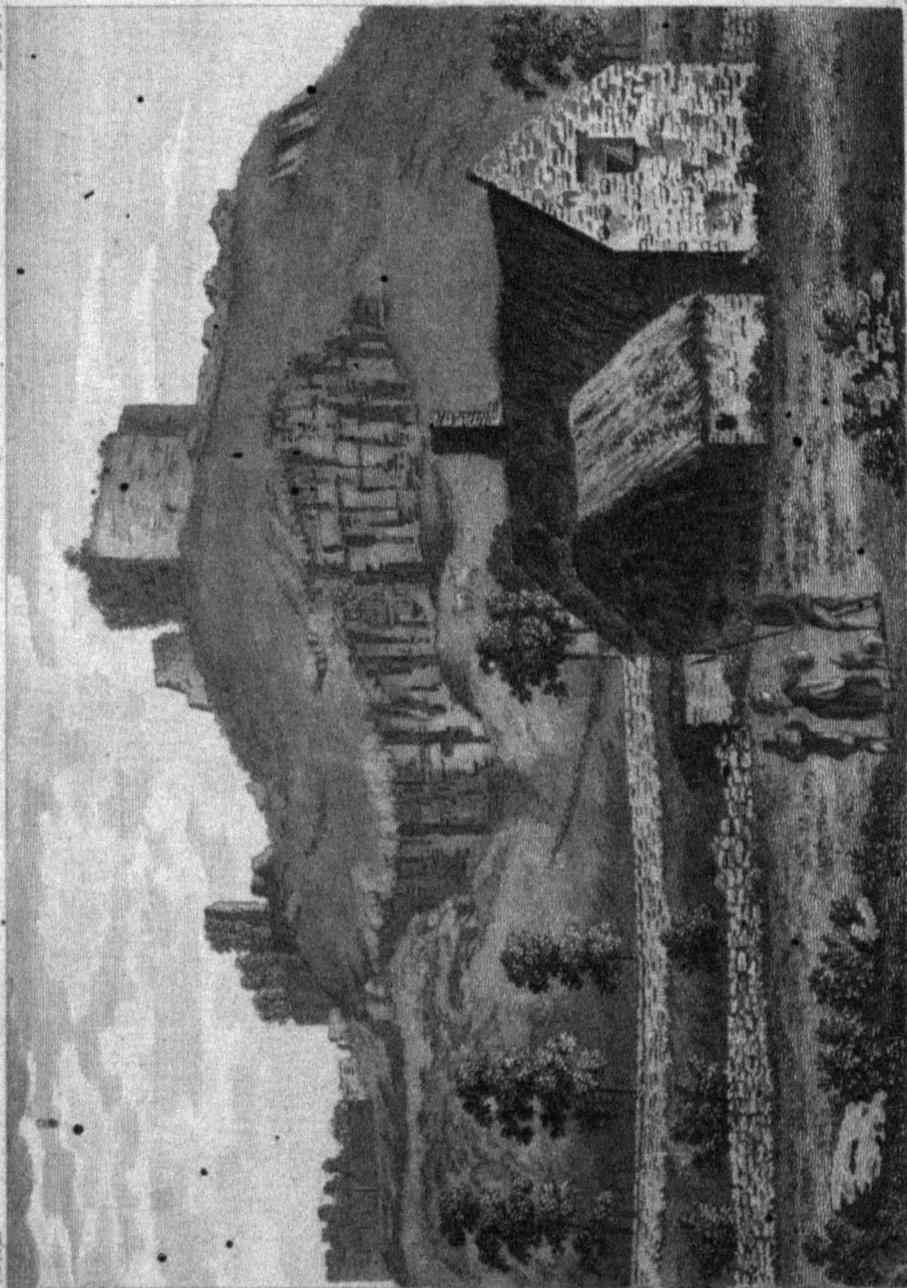
THIS plate represents a distant view of the castle. The particulars respecting this ancient fortress are described at page twelve in this volume.

THIS View was taken from an original, by Dr. Wynne.

END OF VOL. II.



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DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE QUEEN'S CO. MEL.